



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF REASONING ABILITY OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS

Dr. Shabnam Khan

Assistant Professor, St. Thomas College, Ruabandha, Bhilai, C. G.

ABSTRACT

In the present study a comparative study of reasoning ability of male and female students has been made. Sample for the study consists of 200 students (100 male and 100 female), studying in B.Com final year. Shailja Bhagwat Reasoning Ability Test (2010) was used to measure the reasoning ability of the sample. Results revealed that reasoning ability of the male students was higher than the reasoning ability of female students.

KEY WORD: Reasoning Ability.

INTRODUCTION:

Man is a rational animal. He takes decisions in everyday life on the basis of reasoning. Reasoning refers to drawing conclusions or inferences from informations. Reasoning always requires going beyond the information that is given (Bruner, 1957). In logic, an inference is called deductive if the truth of the initial information guarantees the truth of the conclusions. The inference is called inductive if the truth of the premises makes the conclusion probable but not certain. Distinction between deductive and inductive reasoning can be important in understanding logic but in practice, these distinction may exist more in the mind of the researcher developing a task than in the performance of examines on that task. Many researchers have found that performance on deductive and inductive test is strongly related (Wilhelm, 2005). Reasoning is closely allied with other domains of inquiry in psychology. Reasoning, problem solving and decision making represent different but overlapping aspects of human intelligence. Although interrelated, research on each of these three aspects of thinking is enormous (e.g., Holyoak and Morrison, 2005).

Reasoning refers to the process of drawing conclusions of inferences from information. Reasoning always requires going beyond the information that is given (Bruner, 1957).

It is a fact that girls are more hard working than boys, some researches shows that the boys have better academic achievement, aptitude, social ability etc. but for years it is a topic of debate that who amongst both of the gender is better in terms of academic excellence. Reasoning ability is one of the important determining factors of academic excellence. The present study aims to compare the reasoning ability of male and female students.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

To compare the reasoning ability of male and female students.

HYPOTHESIS:

There will be no significant difference between reasoning ability of male and female students.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. The study is delimited to the students studying in B.Com final year.
2. The study is delimited to the students studying in different colleges of Durg District.

TOOLS:

For the present study the data were collected with respect to reasoning ability of the children. For assessing the reasoning ability of the students, Shailja Bhagwat Reasoning Ability Test (SBRAT) (2010) constructed by dr. (Smt.) Shailja Bhagwat was used. The reliability by test re-test and split half method was 0.74 and 0.79 respectively.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE:

All the students studying in B.Com final year, during the session 2014-2015 in Durg District constitute the population for the present study.

Stratified Random sampling technique was employed to select the sample for the present study. Sample for the study consists of 200 students (100 male and 100 female) studying in B.Com final year in different colleges of Durg District.

ANALYSIS OF DATA AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

The data collected with respect to the present study were treated statistically. The obtained means, standard deviation and t value has been presented in the table below:

Gender	N	Mean	T	Level of significance
Male students	100	61.97	4.22	Significant at 0.05 level
Female students	100	56.17		

The t-value of 4.22 employed between reasoning ability scores of male and female students was found to be significant at .05 level of significance. This shows that the mean reasoning ability score of male and female students differ significantly. Therefore, the null hypothesis stated as, "There will be no significant difference between reasoning ability of male and female Students," is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that there exist a significant difference in the reasoning ability of male and female Students.

Further, to find out whether male or female students have higher level of reasoning ability, means was calculated. Mean of reasoning ability scores of male students was found to be 61.97 which is higher than the means reasoning ability scores female students i.e. 56.17, this reveals that the reasoning ability of the male students was found to be higher than the reasoning ability of the female students.

FINDING:

Reasoning ability of the male students was found to be higher than the reasoning ability of the female students.

DISCUSSION:

Reasoning ability of the male students was found to be higher than the reasoning ability of the female students. Boys generally spend more time outside their home as a result they spend more time with the peoples outside their home and they meet different people and interact with more number of peoples and learn different things from the peoples they meet as compared to the girls. Girls generally spend more time at home with their family. As a result girls have less interaction area as compared to boys. This would be the reason that the reasoning ability of male students was found to be higher than the reasoning ability of the female students.

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